

SUBJECT No. 8.

Introduction of the Mamlatdar's Act.

(a) Messrs. C. Naraharaiya and B. Chennalingappa, Nelamangala taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(a) Amildars may be empowered to decide disputes arising between the lessors and lessees of lands, as the adjudication of such matters in the Civil Courts is very expensive and troublesome. The subject was discussed last year. The reply of Government was that a Committee of Enquiry would be appointed to investigate and advise as to the desirability of legislation on this subject. An act similar to the Bombay Mamlatdar's Act may therefore be introduced into the State at an early date.

Per contra.

(b) Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga Municipality.

(b) It is not known whether any Committee has been appointed to consider the bill drafted on the model of the Bombay Mamlatdar's Act, and if so what the opinion of the Committee is regarding the advisability or otherwise of introducing the bill into Mysore. The Act has been in force in Bombay for the past 30 years and has not done any good there. It only helps to multiply litigation as an appeal from the decision of a Mamlatdar lies to a subordinate Civil Court or to a High Court. Our Amildars have got multifarious duties, so that if they are to be vested with this power also they will not have enough time to attend to their important duties. It will also be inconvenient to invest the Sub-Division Officers with this power. Further as the procedure under the Act is very summary, there is likely to be great failure of justice. The Act may therefore be dropped.

Reply of Government.—The subject was considered and it was found inexpedient to invest the Amildars with civil powers as under the Act. The question of the introduction of the bill will therefore be dropped.

SUBJECT No. 9.

Prevention of the use of milch-cows for ploughing purposes.

Mr. Baji Rao Sindhe, Kankanhalli taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In some taluks, for instance Kankanhalli, there is a practice of using milch-cows for ploughing purposes. This practice is not only contrary to the Hindu *Dharma*, but is detrimental to the production of good breed. It may be put an end to by legislation.

Some members stated that the practice referred to above was not generally prevalent and that only cows which had ceased to calve were sometimes used for ploughing purposes.

Reply of Government.—The proposal is impracticable.

SUBJECT No. 10.

The Elementary Education Bill of the Honourable Mr. Gokhale.

Mr. Ramanuja Iyengar, Gubbi taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill may be introduced into our State. Prior to its introduction, arrangements may be made like the Japan Popular Education Association to encourage industries suited to the qualifications of professional men of different places by establishing libraries

and societies for the encouragement of education, and by circulating leaflets and delivering lectures, so as to create general interest among villagers. Some time after this, compulsory primary education may be introduced.

Reply of Government.—The question of compulsory education is under the consideration of the Education Committee of the Economic Conference.

SUBJECT No. 11.

Introduction of a Medical Practitioners' Regulation.

Mr. A. Narasimha Iyengar, Sagar taluk.

Summary of Discussion.—Several people with little or no knowledge of medicine pose as doctors and do more harm than good to the patients seeking their treatment. To put a stop to this evil, it is prayed that a Regulation may be introduced authorising only men possessing certificates of fitness, either from a recognised University or a recognised Medical Institution, to practice the profession.

Messrs. C. Vasudeva Rao and Srinivasa Rao of the Chikmagalur taluk spoke against the introduction of any such measure, as it would interfere with the administering by the people of even very common medicines, such as quinine, etc.

Reply of Government.—Recorded.

SUBJECT No. 12.

Lantana Extirpation Act.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—A Regulation embodying a penal clause that it is incumbent upon every landholder, whose lands are overgrown with lantana to clear the same, may be introduced. The rules issued by Government for the extirpation of lantana in their Order No. R. 3298-322—L. R. 508-09-2 of the 18th November 1910, do not seem to answer the purpose for which they are intended. It will be a long time before the present experiment produces any result. The present rules do not apply to malnad tracts which abound with the shrub in great quantity.

Mr. H. Pilkington stated that from his experience of 27 years he had observed that the shrub had a prolonged life and the land was required to be kept under cultivation even after clearing it of the shrub. The opinion of the Conservator that this shrub would die of itself if allowed to grow did not seem to him to afford a proper solution as fresh plants would sprout in place of those that died out.

At the suggestion of the Dewan the members presented a mahazar with 134 signatures praying for the introduction of a Lantana Extirpation Act.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 13.

The introduction of the Emigration Act.

Mr. Singri Nanjappa, Tumkur District Board.

Summary of discussion.—The cooly classes are induced, on behalf of companies established at Ceylon, to contract to work in Ceylon upon promises which the companies generally do not fulfil. They have employed commissions and contractors to draw people. This